

WOLCOTT'S PROPOSALS;  
ENGLAND'S REFUSALS.

## Full Account of Negotiations For Bimetallism.

## ATTITUDE OF INDIA

## DEFEATED ALL PLANS

## Indian Council Thought the Basis Too Narrow For Success.

Did Not Believe Party Could be Restored and Feared Disturbance of Trade Conditions—Also Objected to the Ratio—Expects Stability at 16 Pence Per Rupee—France Not Willing to Resume Free Coinage, Even With the Indian Mints Reopened.

London, Oct. 22.—The correspondence in regard to the bimetallic proposals of the United States monetary commission was issued by the British foreign office this evening. The following account of the negotiations is taken from the official publication:

At the conference held at the foreign office on July 12, the premier, Marquis of Salisbury, the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the first lord of the treasury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, the United States ambassador, Colonel John Hay, and the United States monetary commissioners, Senator Edward G. Wolcott, of Colorado, ex-Vice-President Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois and General Charles Jackson Folger, of Massachusetts, were present.

**WOLCOTT'S STATEMENT.**  
On the invitation of the British premier, Senator Wolcott explained that the object of the mission was to ascertain in advance of an international conference, the views of the government and the experts had determined to ascertain the views of the French, British and German governments on the question of reaching an international bimetallic agreement. They had been to France, where they could not obtain a satisfactory understanding with the French government, and the envoys would have the cooperation in this matter of the French ambassador in London.

The senator then explained that the success of the mission depended upon the attitude Great Britain would take, and he requested Great Britain to agree to open the Indian mints to the contribution to the attempt to restore international bimetallic union, with France and the United States co-operating together in an attempt to that end.

The Marquis of Salisbury said that France was ready to open her mints to free coinage, and Senator Wolcott replied "Yes."

The premier thereupon inquired at what ratio France would open her mints. Senator Wolcott said at 15½, adding that the American envoys had accepted this ratio.

**"CONTRIBUTIONS" SUGGESTED.**  
The senator then presented the following list of contributions, which, among others, he suggested Great Britain might make:

First.—The opening of the Indian mints and the repeal of the order making the sovereign legal tender in India. Second.—Paying one fifth of the contribution in the Indian department of the Bank of England in silver.

Third.—Raising the legal tender limit of silver to ten pounds, and issuing 30 million notes, based on silver, which shall be legal tender, and the return of the 15-million gold pieces and the substitution of paper based on silver.

Fourth.—An agreement to coin annually as much silver, the amount to be left open.

Fifth.—The opening of the English mints to the coinage of rupees and the coins of India, in addition to those already full legal tender in the Straits settlements and other silver standard colonies and tender in the United Kingdom to the limit of five million pounds.

Sixth.—An agreement to coin the coinage of silver in Egypt.

Seventh.—Something having the general form of the Hunkus plan.

The meeting was then closed and it was understood by the French ambassador that the absence of the French ambassador from the proceedings, they should be regarded as informal, and a second conference, was held on the 18th, at which, in addition to those already mentioned, the French ambassador and M. Giffroy, the commissioner of the French mint, were present.

**POSITION OF FRANCE.**  
The French ambassador was invited to declare the position of the French government, and he said France was ready to resume the free coinage of silver if the Indian mints were reopened, and he advocated at least half the ratio of 15½ to 1. But, he explained, France would not consider the opening of the mints of India alone as being sufficient guarantee to permit the French government to reopen the French mints to the free coinage of silver.

**UNITED ON ONE POINT.**  
Sir Michael Hicks-Beach then announced definitely that Great Britain would not agree to open the English mints to the free coinage of silver, and that whatever views he and his colleagues might separately hold regarding bimetallic union, he could say that they were united on this point.

Baron de Courcel said, as a personal suggestion, that among other contributions, he thought Great Britain should open the Indian mints and also agree to purchase annually \$10,000,000 of sterling of a series of years.

his decision, is a long document, giving an emphatic negative to the proposal to reopen the Indian mints. It says: "The first result of the suggested measure, if they were to succeed even temporarily in their objection, would be an increase in the value of Indian trade and industry. There would be a sudden rise in exchange, which, if the ratio of 15½ to 1 were adopted, would be to about twice the present value. Such a rise would be enough to kill our export trade, for a time at least, until the public were convinced that the arrangement would be permanent and have all effect intended."

The paralysis of trade and industry would be prolonged and would be accompanied by acute individual suffering. None of the advantages expected would be obtained, and the country would pass through a

**CRITICAL PERIOD.**  
which would retard its progress for years. The position would be disastrous alike to the state, to individuals and to trade generally. The exchange value of the rupee, having risen suddenly, would fall equally suddenly to a point far lower than the present level, probably to 2 or 3 pence per rupee. Such a fall, apart from other disastrous results, would necessitate additional taxation to the amount of many crores."

**GAVE WAY TO FEARS.**  
The reply then proceeds to point out that the proposed agreement would be a much more serious question for India than for the United States and France, as the whole risk of disaster from failure would fall upon India. If the agreement broke down, the United States and France could take precautions against a disturbance of their own reserves, but in India the rupee, when the collapse came, would fall headlong and the government would have no remedy against fluctuation in the exchange value of India's standard of value with the fluctuations in the price of silver.

"For," continues the reply, "if the Indian mints are re-opened to silver coin, it will be practically impossible for the government ever to close them; and if it were possible it would be only after large additions had been made to the amount of silver in circulation." After noting that the effect of the addition scheme would probably be an increase in prices in France and the United States, but a decrease in India, a change which France and the United States would not desire, with equal vigour, the reply suggests that the United States is doubtless partly inspired in making its proposals by a fear of the consequences of the French and German proposals, which India has already surmounted after years of embarras.

**BASIS TOO NARROW.**  
Then follows the opinion that India is on the point of securing a stable exchange of 15 pence per rupee, and it would be exceedingly foolish to throw away the position already obtained by an acceptance of proposals which, if they failed of their intended object, would place India permanently under the silver standard with all its admitted disadvantages. Nothing but assured success could justify India in joining in the experiments and our belief is that the proposals will fail to secure a permanent basis for the international union of a majority of the important countries of the world, advocated by the Indian government in despatches forwarded in March and June, 1900, and in February and September, 1901.

"We doubt whether any two or three nations in the world, unless one of them were Great Britain, could establish the required stability. It is certain that France, the United States and India could not."

**OBJECTIONS URGED.**  
The reply proceeds to discuss various reasons why the experiment would not succeed.

First.—France and the United States, seeing the prospect of a total disappearance of gold coinage, before the price of silver had risen to the intended ratio, might take measures to prevent the export of gold.

Second.—Either country might be required to accept a currency in which the agreement would cease to operate.

Third.—A three-sided agreement would be open to greater risk of termination by one or two parties than a two-sided agreement. The French, besides which, either France or the United States might some day think some other nation benefiting at its expense, and this would lead to discussion of the expediency of the termination of the agreement, discussions only less serious than actual termination.

"For these reasons alone, without considering objection to the particular ratio proposed, we do not hesitate," continue the authors of the reply, "to recommend that your lordship refuse to give the undertaking desired. We shall be willing to consider what measures of co-operation of any other nations, if secured, may have on the problems, but we believe that our best policy is to link ourselves to Great Britain."

**OBJECTIONS TO RATIO.**  
They then proceed to argue that the ratio of 15½ to 1 is too high. Differing as widely from the existing ratio, it would immediately increase the difficulty, indeed, if it could be secured and maintained successfully, we should object to the ratio in the interests of India, and we recommend your lordship to reply to India to decline to participate in or do anything to encourage the formation of a union based thereon.

"As we have already pointed out, the sudden rise in the exchange value of the rupee would be so disastrous to Indian industry, especially planting, in which European capital is largely embarked, that, in our opinion, the true interest of India demands that any measures to attain stability of exchange for gold and silver should be based upon a ratio not greatly differing from 16 pence the rupee. Any advantages from a considerable rise in exchange would be far outweighed by the resulting evils."

Having discussed the probable effect in various directions upon India's local interests, the dispatch recommends a reply in the negative, adding: "We presume that a union based upon a ratio low enough to suit our interests would not be acceptable to France and the United States."

In conclusion, the official despatch intimates that the present proposals might have been favorably considered in 1892, but "the experience of the last

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## SOME MEN CAN RIDE TWO HORSES,



BUT FEW WOULD ATTEMPT TO RIDE THE ELEPHANT AND THE HOG.

## IDAHO RULED BY A WOMAN

## MISS REEVES WAS CHIEF EXECUTIVE PRO TEM.

Issues Regulation Papers That the Governor Had Decided to Refuse, But His Excellency Will Defend Her Acts.

## IDAHO RULED BY A WOMAN

Special to The Herald.  
Boise, Ida., Oct. 22.—For ten days a woman was governor of Idaho, not as the result of any election, but governor nevertheless, empowered with executive authority and exercising it.

This woman is Margaret Reeves, private secretary to Secretary of State Lusk. Business of the greatest importance in connection with the state's vast domain of white pine timber called Governor Stevenson, the secretary of state and Treasurer Storor from the city, while in the meantime the state auditor and the state superintendent of public instruction were absent from the capital most of the time. Lieutenant governor Moore was in the northern part of the state, but he was not notified.

When the official party left the city the governor and secretary of state signed in blank a number of documents, and left them with Miss Reeves. These included regulation papers. Miss Reeves did not fully understand the full import of the responsibility and honor thrust upon her until after the party had left, and when it dawned upon her she shrank from it and wanted to close up the state house and go home.

But there was plenty of business to be transacted, and Idaho's governor soon resuscitated herself to her duties and took hold like a veteran executive. Among other things she issued a requisition for the extradition to Montana of Dr. Zeno, the notorious leader in Emmett in a warrant sworn out at Boise.

When the governor returned he found the requisition of the Montana governor on his desk and had made up his mind not to honor it in the courts, but Governor Stevenson and his official household are proud of her and propose to defend her actions to the last ditch.

Miss Reeves resigned the highest positions from the party upon her return and yesterday she left for Hillsboro, Ore., her old home, on a well earned vacation at full pay.

## LIBEL SUIT IN DENVER.

Defendant is Melville C. Brown, ex-Congressman.

Denver, Colo., Oct. 22.—Margaret E. Cody entered suit in the district court today for \$25,000 damages against Melville C. Brown, at one time a member of congress. The defendant is attorney for the Goulds in their fight against Mary Angel, who claims to have been a wife of Jay Gould. The plaintiff states that the defendant published a false, scandalous, defamatory and libelous article about her.

The article in question stated that Mrs. Cody had made certain statements to Mr. Brown at Rouse's Point and other places regarding Mrs. Angel and her actions. Mrs. Cody claims that the publication has brought her into disgrace and ruined her business.

## AN INSANE JUMP.

Portland Man Takes a Fatal Plunge From a Tall Building.

Portland, Oct. 22.—John W. Backus committed suicide this afternoon by jumping from the sixth story of the Worcester building to the stone pavement 60 feet below. Nearly every bone in his body was broken and he lived only a few minutes after the fatal plunge.

Backus had had financial troubles of late and this, it is thought, damaged his mind.

## FAMINE AND FEVER

## ONLY FIVE SURVIVORS

IN THE LITTLE CITY OF MEL-ENA DEL SUR.

What the Early Morning Reveals in Havana—No Unusual Sight to See a Dozen Dead On One Plaza—Activity of Rebels in Western Provinces—Cuban News.

New York, Oct. 22.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: A local newspaper publishes and vouches for the following:

"At Chacababa, in the district of San Julian, belonging to the municipality of Melena del Sur, there were concentrated 2,300 persons. These reconcentrados were the only inhabitants of the place. Now there are only five survivors, the rest having died of hunger and fever."

"In Havana City it is no unusual sight to see ten or a dozen dead on one plaza early in the morning. The authorities employ regular roundmen to remove bodies found in the parks. There is no abatement in the activity of the rebels in the western provinces. The Spanish regiment of Veracruz, on its way to Cuba, in Pinar del Rio, was ambushed by a dynamite bomb and lost ten men killed and 41 wounded. Further on they came across another band, but it failed to explode. The soldiers became terrified and refused to proceed."

In Havana province 100 rebels of Rafael Arango's command entered and raided a town. They carried away a quantity of clothing and provisions without a shot being fired by the garrison.

Near Artemisa, Havana province, a band of insurgents under Acon attacked and marched the Spanish kurrulla force stationed on the Neptune estate.

In a railroad collision between Artemisa and Manzanillo several soldiers were killed. Infants of Guanabacoa, a suburb of Havana, report hearing firing just outside that town last night. The firing continued for several hours and this morning some wounded troops were brought in. No details of the fight have been obtained.

## CONGRESSMAN GONE CRAZY.

Woodman, of Chicago, Confined For Violent Mental Disorder.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Ex-Congressman Charles W. Woodman was taken to the detention hospital today, suffering from paresis. Three weeks ago Mr. Woodman was prostrated by an attack of hemorrhage of the brain and for a time his life was despaired of. Since his recovery he has shown marked signs of mental disorder. He finally became so violent that he was placed under restraint. Mr. Woodman is an old-time figure in Chicago politics. He was elected to the fifty-fourth congress as a Republican, and attained considerable reputation there as a champion of Cuba.

## BIKE SWINDLER IN HOCK.

Investors in Empress Are Waiting For Their Wheels.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—A. C. McCauley, who, the police claim, has through various methods during the last few years secured nearly \$20,000, has been arrested by Central station detectives. McCauley operated what is called the Empress Bicycle company at Twenty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue. He advertised to give a \$100 wheel for \$40, and the police claim many persons sent the money, but are still waiting for the wheels. A Pittsburgh firm, it is said, lost over \$3,000 through McCauley, who ordered 250 bicycles and failed to meet this bill. A Florida bicycle company also lost a number of wheels in this way.

## IDAHO ARBITRATION BOARD.

Boise, Ida., Oct. 22.—Governor Stevenson today appointed the following board of arbitration of labor disputes provided for by act of the last legislature: R. H. Britt, of Silver City, and James H. Young of Mullan. They will select a third arbitrator.

## IDAHO ODD FELLOWS.

Important Legislation Enacted by the Grand Lodge.  
(Special to The Herald.)

Boise, Ida., Oct. 22.—The following legislation important to the Odd Fellows of this state was enacted at the session of the grand lodge of the order, just closed at Idaho Falls: The extra initiation fee for applicants over 40 years of age was reduced from \$1 to 50 cents for each additional year. The minimum fee for the three encampment degrees was reduced from \$5 to \$3. Subordinate encampments were given the privilege of paying benefits or not, at their option. It was decided that the highest regalia a member was entitled to wear in the subordinate lodge must be worn in the Rebekah lodge. The cap and ax for subordinate encampments to the grand lodge was reduced from \$2 to \$1.25.

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Boiler Explodes With Terrible Results.  
One Man Killed and Ten Injured—

Northeastern Part of Detroit Shaken Up by Disaster.

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Detroit, Mich., Oct. 22.—The boiler in the Detroit Cabinet company's factory at Hancock avenue and Hooper street exploded at 7:30 this morning with fatal and disastrous effects. At least two men are fatally injured, one of whom has since died, and ten more or less seriously hurt.

Louis Granmiller, cabinet maker, and Barney Troschley, band sawyer, were also injured.

The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained. Both the front and rear ends of the four-story building were blown away and the brick walls are in ruins. No fire resulted. The force of the explosion was so great that the whole northeastern part of the city was shaken and many windows were broken. The damaged building is a brick structure, 150 feet square, four stories high. The floors were practically unharmed.

## Killed By a Blast.

Kingston, N. Y., Oct. 22.—At Rosendale today the premature explosion of a blast in A. J. Snyder's cement quarry killed Arnold Johnson, instantly and inflicted probably fatal injuries on three others, named Bailey, Shadler and Johnson.

## Four Men Ground to Pieces.

Johnstown, Pa., Oct. 22.—Four unknown men were run down by an engine on the Pennsylvania railroad near here last night and ground to pieces. There was nothing on the remains from which they could be identified.

## BOLD SHEEP THIEVES.

Stole 320 Head and Shipped Them to Omaha.  
(Special to The Herald.)

Douglas, Wyo., Oct. 22.—A messenger reached town last night from Harney Meadows, west of here, and reported that a band of Wyoming sheep thieves numbering 320 had been stolen from the ranges and shipped east. The authorities at Omaha were wired and a telegram is just received that two men caught there with the sheep and were placed under arrest. The theft is one of the boldest in the history of this section of country.

## OPENED MORMON ELDER'S MAIL.

State Officer of South Carolina Lodged In Jail.

(Special to The Herald.)  
Columbia, S. C., Oct. 22.—As a sequel to the Mormon troubles in Fairfield, R. W. Hollis, state supervisor of registration, was today committed to jail by the United States commissioner for opening the mail of W. W. Collins, a Mormon elder.

During the hearing the Mormon persecutions in Fairfield were dwelt upon by the attorneys for the prosecution.

## POSTMASTER FOR SANDY.

Democrat Removed to Make Room For W. W. Wilson.  
(Special to The Herald.)

Washington, Oct. 22.—Postmasters appointed today: Utah, Sandy, Salt Lake county, W. W. Wilson, vice N. H. Hallstrom, removed.

Wyoming: Arvada, Sheridan county, R. W. Barton, vice E. C. Spencer, resigned.

## OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.

Xenia Girl Ravished on Her Way From a Factory.

Xenia, O., Oct. 22.—Miss Kate Swabbe was tonight the victim of a brutal assault by William Carter, colored, and now lies in hysterics at her home in a critical condition. Carter, a negro, was on his way home from the race track, and after hearing and seeing her, he dragged her to a lonely place where he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. Mrs. George Thornhill heard her cries, and, going to the rescue, beat the negro with a club until he fled. The girl was covered with blood and presents a horrible sight.

Angry crowds of citizens are gathered on the streets and if the negro is caught there may be serious trouble.

## AN OLD MAN'S FOLLY.

Broke His Promise to Young Widow—Result, \$54,333 Damage.

Danville, Ill., Oct. 22.—Mrs. Carrie Corbett, aged 42, a widow, was tonight awarded \$54,333 damages for breach of promise. John Bernard, aged 71, a retired capitalist, being the defendant. The case has been hotly contested.

TRUST NO MAN  
WITHOUT PARTY

Keynote of the Opposition to Seth Low Reformers.

NON-PARTISAN RULE  
COST TEN MILLIONS

In Excess of the Previous Democratic Administration.

Betting Continues to be Feeble and Without Significance—Mayor of Chicago's Intention to Stump For Van Wyck Creates Indignation Among Bryan Democrats of Illinois—His Aspirations to be Governor of the State—Political News.

New York, Oct. 22.—According to Colonel Asa Bird Gardiner, Tammany Hall, whose nominee for district attorney Colonel Gardiner is, sees but one foe in the field, and that foe is the Citizens' union, personified by Seth Low, the Citizens' union candidate for Mayor of Greater New York. The contention of Colonel Gardiner, which is also the contention of the "Regulars" of the Republican party, is that no man who has not a responsible party behind him should be trusted with the administration of a city's affairs.

"Our fight," says Colonel Gardiner, "is with Low. Low represents the strong administration." Then he proceeded to charge the present city government, which was the outcome of a non-partisan movement, with adding

TEN MILLION DOLLARS

annually to the expenses of the city.

On the other hand the sponsors of the existing city government challenge proof that there has been a dollar spent dishonestly; that never were the streets so well cleaned as within the last three years and claim there has been a marked improvement in the morale of the police force and all this despite of shoddy and ill-kept hands of New York, on which gyves have been placed and kept locked by the powers at Albany.

Thus the contest may be regarded as in some measure a struggle between partisans and non-partisans, the latter being represented by the Citizens' union and the former by the Democratic and Republican party organizations.

As a result of the contest the Democracy are divided between Van Wyck and George.

If the last one of the 50,000 registered voters of Greater New York is not out at the polls on Nov. 2 it will not be for lack of exhortation and that of all shades and degrees of eloquence. It is doubtful if there was ever a local canvass in which men of more notable active part have been participating in the pending campaign.

## BETTING.

Betting continues to be feeble and without significance. One false in a paper supporting Mr. Low, gives the following as prevailing odds: Van Wyck against the field, 5 to 2; Van Wyck against the field, 1 to 12; Low against the field, 1 to 12.

There is no record, however, of any considerable sums having been placed at these odds.

## HARRISON'S BAD BREAK.

His Stumping For Van Wyck Resented by Illinois Democrats.

New York, Oct. 22.—The Press says: Carter Harrison's intention to invade this city with his cabinet and the Cook county marching club and speak here for Judge Van Wyck on Oct. 23 is likely to disrupt the Bryan forces west, according to statements made by friends of Henry George.

The George movement in Greater New York has been receiving substantial financial and moral recognition from the Democratic party. An announcement that the mayor of Chicago, who was elected by the Bryan workers in Cook county, had been induced to come to New York, has aroused the bitter resentment of the Bryan George men. W. J. Strong of Chicago, a prominent lawyer and president of the allied Bryan slave clubs, is in town working in Henry George's interests.

He was so excited over this report that Mayor Harrison was going to Tammany's assistance that he was offering to wager \$1,000 that the Bryan forces in Illinois would be split in two unless Harrison stumped there in person.

"As a Bryan Democrat who worked hard for Democratic success last fall in Illinois," he said, "I denounce Mayor Harrison and declare that he will in no wise represent the Democratic sentiment of Democracy. I know that he takes Tammany's side in this contest. We recognize Henry George as the only candidate who stands on the Chicago platform, and represents the true principles of Democracy. I know that Chairman Orr of the Democratic state committee of Illinois, and Secretary Bentley of the same committee agree with me in that statement. I still believe in the very city and state if he permits his party in the west as well as in the east by interfering in this contest in New York."

In an interview in the World, Henry George said:

"Let Carter Harrison and his friends come here. It won't lose me a vote. It will simply be the efforts of one corrupt machine to get another corrupt machine out of a hole. If they are so short of campaign speakers, why don't they get Van Wyck to make a speech?"

## THE MAYOR'S BOOM.

Harrison Aspires to be Governor of Illinois.

Chicago, Oct. 22.—Mayor Harrison's gubernatorial boom was launched today at the second annual meeting of the Democratic editors of Illinois. About 120 editors were present when Mayor Harrison was introduced by President A. L. Herford. Mr. Herford remarked that if Mayor Harrison stood with both feet on the Chicago platform, he would be heard from in state and national politics.

The mayor, in his address of welcome to the delegates, reaffirmed the Democratic doctrine of 1896 and was heartily cheered. Before the adjournment tomorrow night it is expected a platform will be adopted endorsing